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Unemployment hits post-war peak; march on Capitol proposed

By Robert E. Light

AS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER packed his bags for a good-will visit to the international playland at Acapulco, Mexico, he paused to proclaim that this is not the time for the government to renew the emergency program for the unemployed "when we are on a curve of rising prosperity."

And from San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico, where the AFL-CIO executive council was meeting, labor answered with demands for higher wages and a shorter work week to meet the unemployment problem. AFL-CIO president George Meany said the only alternative was to "shoot 10% of the population."

The council also called for: (1) a $2.5 billion to $3 billion program of Federal spending for public service; (2) the closing of tax loopholes by higher taxes on dividends, elimination of certain depletion allowances for business, higher capital gains taxes and extending the withholding principle to dividends and interest. United Auto Workers president Walter P. Reuther proposed a march on Washington by the unemployed.

NO JOKE: Eisenhower got a laugh at his press conference when he said he did not know "whether they are going to march from there [the sunny beaches of San Juan] over to this foggy Washington or not."

But the unemployment problem was hardly a joke. There were 4,724,000 jobless in January, not including those working part-time and approximately 1,000,0000 people entering the labor market for the first time. This was the highest January figure since before World War II. The Agriculture Dept. reported that on Dec. 31 there were more than 5,000,000 people on relief receiving donations of food from government surpluses, the largest number since 1942.

To some the large unemployed rolls reflected the "natural" lag of jobs during a recovery period. They pointed to increased production to prove the recession was over and jobs would eventually appear.

DISPLACED WORKERS: But the explanation seemed more deeply rooted in the rapidly increasing automation and mechanization of industry. Steel mills today are producing more than before the recession, but employ 100,000 less workers. In December, 1958, General Motors and Ford built 60,000 more cars than in December, 1957, with 33,400 less workers.

Among Reuther's auto workers the situation is critical. With the auto manufacturers producing at their highest rate in a year, there are 200,000 jobless in

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Herblock, Washington Post
"Don't look now, but I think we're being followed."

WE DOUBT THIS IS WHAT THE DOCTOR RECOMMENDED AS A BEDSIDE COMPANION
But it was on Secretary of State Dulles' hospital table when the President came to visit. It's Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's much-plugged What We Must Know About Communism, *and Dulles urged Ike to take it with him. This is the scene in the limousine as the President drove off. For an antidote, see p. 8.*

STATE DEPT. TAKES ON MANSFIELD

The 'Battle of Berlin' kindles a brush-fire war in Congress

EAST-WEST DIFFERENCES over the future of Germany—and especially of Berlin after May 27—seemed to sharpen as Moscow critically appraised the Feb. 16 U.S. note to the Soviet government, and Republicans in Washington launched a bitter attack on disengagement proposals made by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) in the Senate Feb. 12.

The U.S. note was in reply to a Jan. 10 Soviet message to the Western powers. The Soviet Union said then that the "quadripartite agreements on Berlin, as on Germany as a whole" were outdated because they were of "a provisional nature, valid only for the period of occupation." It proposed that West Berlin be declared a demilitarized free city but added that it was not "excluding any supplements or amendments."

DRAFT OF A TREATY: Moscow noted that the two German governments were now sovereign and that both East and

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THE ACHING NEED OF A HEADLINE

Un-Americans charge 'legal subversion'

By Louis E. Burnham

FACED WITH public displeasure with its antics and legal challenges to its authority, the stock answer of the House Un-American Activities Committee has always been: headlines and more headlines. The Committee grabbed a few on Feb. 15 when it issued a "report" naming 39 lawyers as "Communists" and accusing them of a variety of unpatriotic acts including, according to the N.Y. **Herald Tribune,** "legal subversion."

Many leading newspapers (N.Y. **Post,** Washington **Post**) refused even to take note of the Committee's latest venture in intimidation, its charges were so patently far-fetched.

It was clear, though, that the Committee had not lost its sense of timing. The report came nine days before its next public hearing, scheduled for Feb. 24 in Los Angeles. Significantly, 23 of the 39 attorneys singled out are Californians. Among them were several slated to appear before the Committee as counsel for some of the 41 witnesses subpenaed for Los Angeles.

"AMONG THE FINEST": Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, scored the Committee's "technique of official defamation in place of legislative investigation." He charged that the Committee's aim was to discourage the protection of minority rights and to undermine the independence of the Bar. Boudin characterized the lawyers fingered by the Committee as "among the finest members of the legal profession."

Osmond K. Fraenkel, exec. vice pres. of the National Lawyers Guild, termed the Committee action "beyond its power and therefore reprehensible." The Committee, he said, is not a grand jury, not a prosecuting attorney and not a bar association. He pointed out that the Committee's smear "comes at a time when its continuing existence is under consideration by Congress through the resolution of James Roosevelt, and the

(Continued on Page 10)

By bread alone

SOUTHERN PINES, N.C.

"Wheat grown in Midwest has recently been shown by reports of scientists to contain excessive amounts of strontium. However, as milling processes lessen the percentage, there is no immediate danger to consumers."

—Radio news broadcast

Hush, little schoolboy, don't you cry,
You'll have a sandwich bye and bye.
Grown on our fertile Midwest plains,
Nourished by radioactive rains,
Providing non-smokers with cancer pains—
Enriched by new chemicals, tummy-'um-tum—
Ask Uncle for bread and you get strontium!

Willson Whitman

Germany's Jews

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The periodic resurgence of anti-Semitism in Germany since the end of the war brings new attention to what thinking Jews have been bitterly cognizant of: namely, the deeply ingrained nature of German hatred for Judaism.

I honestly feel that whatever the German government and courts do to attempt to ameliorate the plight of the Jews will ironically militate against the Jews. Tolerance by edict is a chimera.

The Jews had best abandon that country. Not as an act of malice and revenge. There has been enough of that. But as an act of self-respect, a searching after greater freedom and equality.

Above all, it seems to me to be an abomination for any Jew to remain in a country that has exterminated six million of his kith and kin and for him to continue to devote his labors and talents to such a hostile master.

Saul Rosenthal

Lamont protests

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Following is a copy of a letter I have sent Postmaster General Summerfield:

Arthur E. Summerfield
Postmaster General
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

During the past few weeks I have received a number of communications from the U.S. Post Office stating that certain literature containing "foreign political propaganda" has been addressed to me and is being held under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The communications further state that if I assert I have ordered, subscribed to or desire this mail, it will be sent to me.

I wish to protest strongly against this procedure, both on my own account and on behalf of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee of which I am Vice-Chairman. The foreign publications in question present a great deal of valuable material; and it is essential to my work as an author and teacher that I be able to read these publications, whether their contents are to be considered factual or propaganda. It is annoying in the extreme that I should have to go through all this red tape in order to obtain a foreign journal.

Furtherfore, your interference with the flow of information from foreign lands constitutes out-and-out censorship, and is a direct blow at that free cultural interchange which is so important for international understanding and the establishment of world peace. Your policy approaches complete absurdity when you try to bar mail from our good neighbor, Canada.

Since communications from the Post Office similar to mine are being sent to Americans throughout the United States, your Department's present drive now takes on the aspect of widespread interference with rights guaranteed under the First Amendment. I refer especially to the freedom of expresion and the freedom to read.

Some recipients of these Post Office letters are afraid to sign the card asking that the foreign mail be delivered, lest they then be put on a government "subversive" list and their names handed over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such intimidation of American citizens is clearly a violation of the First Amendment.

I urge, Sir, that the United States Post Office Department, which has considerable discretion under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, stop these abhorrent practices and conform to the basic principles of civil liberties upon which this country was founded.

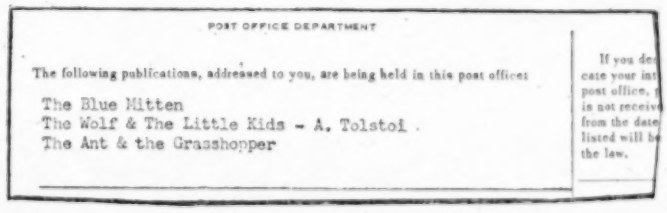
Corliss Lamont

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

"It is an uneven book; its beginning is confused, the symbolism at times obscure, the end mystifying. The marvelous poems with which it ends convey too little in English. But all in all it is one of the greatest works of our time." (From the Sunday **Times**, London)

—Ad by Pantheon in
The New York **Times** 2/19

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: L. E., Manhattan, N.Y.C.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following publications, addressed to you, are being held in this post office:

The Blue Mitten
The Wolf & The Little Kids - A. Tolstoi
The Ant & the Grasshopper

If you de... cate your in... post office, ... is not receiv... from the date... listed will be... the law.

This is the kind of literature the Post Office considers "harmful propaganda" for Americans.

"If the enclosed card is not received within 15 days, the publications listed thereon will be disposed of as nonmailable under the law."

Lucky I didn't order **The Little Red Hen!**

Ernest Seeman

'. . . Nor gloom of night . . .'

ERWIN, TENN.

I have a sweet little girl friend of five up here on top of old Smoky who loves fairy tales and fables. So, seeing some old classics advertised in Canada at 25c, I ordered a few. Look what I got from the Buffalo, N.Y. Post Office (presumably a port of entry for materials from Canada):

A form letter advising me that "the Postal Service has received foreign mail addressed to you consisting of certain publications which contain foreign propaganda as defined by the Foreign Agents Registration Act (22 U.S. Code 611-621).

"Such matter ordinarily would be treated as nonmailable. However, such matter lawfully may be passed through the mails and delivered to the addressee when it has been ordered, subscribed to or is desired, and is not for dissemination . . .

Topic for a sermon

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The best Brotherhood Month story I have yet seen is that column of Lawrence Emery's in the Spectator (Feb. 16) telling of the victory of the Tuscarora Indians over Robert Moses and the New York Power Authority. I wish every preacher in the land would use it as a sermon illustration. I am weary of reading about how the Soviets don't keep their promises when we so self-righteously forget our treaties with our Indian citizens.

(Rev.) Stephen Fritchman

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Your Spectator column, Land of the Tuscaroras (Feb. 16), hit close to me. It happens that this small group made a slide lecture presenting the story of Deganawida and Hiawatha and we began to get into contact with Indians and found that they were in trouble all over the place. One of our members, Craig Carpenter, who is of Mohawk Indian ancestry, has been spreading information about the various encroachments on Indians; Navajo, Hopi, Utes and now Hoopa up in Northern California.

A retired Army General got interested and flew to New York and dipped into that Tuscarora battle. Recently Craig and he went to the Ute country and uncovered the same unsavory stuff.

The colored people are getting some recognition at long last, but if the Indians ever get any justice more must be done.

I could fill one whole issue of the GUARDIAN with stories of "aggression" against the Indians. Lawrence Emery's piece is a good start but there is more to the story.

Walter Millsap

In focus

PORTLAND, ORE.

The GUARDIAN continues its high standard of reporting world and national news in a manner both unique and interesting.

A recent experience in talking to two ordinary Mexican citizens (visitors chosen by chance) indicates that the GUARDIAN picture is probably more nearly that of the people in other countries than is the picture presented by the big papers.

O.C.

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, 64-year-old writer who has devoted her life to the cause of better relations with the Soviet Union and was deported from that country last week as a "well-known intelligence agent," walked from the transatlantic plane early Thursday morning into a fair facsimile of a cage of hyenas. She was never told what the charges against her were but she knew that in her efforts to get to Communist China she had annoyed certain Moscow officials—and that "official stupidity is not a monopoly of any country."

In spite of the fact that Miss Strong is virtually without funds and could make a small fortune by playing Judas to everything her life has stood for, all hopes that she will play this role are doomed to disappointment. Many think that she has cause for bitterness against the Soviet Union—but she is not bitter. She is seeking to understand what is happening and what makes it happen, and to promote understanding in others, as earnestly as in the past. Her story has vital implications which every progressive must weigh and think about.

—Cedric Belfrage in the GUARDIAN, Feb. 28, 1949

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REPORT TO READERS

Uniquely ours

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY weekend provided a brief breathing spell in many of the worrisome cases to which this space has been largely devoted in recent months, giving us this opportunity for a much-needed aside on the state of GUARDIAN readership.

For the jobs to be done which are uniquely our jobs to do—as well as for the GUARDIAN's own health and welfare—our readership must become much larger and stronger than it is. The jobs which are uniquely ours fall largely into two categories: (1) support of vital defenses and causes which have few if any other sources of help; (2) challenging as best we can in the communities of our country the monopoly in the field of communications which withholds from the public the full information necessary to arrive at healthy decisions in human affairs.

You may feel —and correctly, too—that Point Two above covers all outdoors. However, as a reader points out in connection with the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, we now have allies in such fights as for peace, civil rights and other overriding issues. But on issues like the Sobell Case, the Powell-Schuman, Smith Act and Taft-Hartley defenses, harassment of the foreign-born and other political persecutions, only a relatively small though solid core of Americans will roll up their sleeves and fight. The GUARDIAN readers are at the very center of this fighting core—in fact on many issues, GUARDIAN readers have made up almost the whole response to calls for help.

THIS FIGHTING CORE must do its own recruiting, and we sincerely feel—and we feel you do, too—that regular readership of the GUARDIAN is one of the few ways of keeping on the job a fighting core constantly armed with the facts. It is a sure dividend, naturally, that as we build for these special tasks, we widen and strengthen the challenge to the communications monopoly.

At the start of last year, we asked your help in adding 10,000 new readers to the GUARDIAN. We didn't hit the 10,000, but through December you added nealy 6,000.

The rate of new readers was higher in every month of '58 than in '57. It was highest when we pushed the hardest, rising from below 300 in January to 900 in March, falling below 400 in May but rising back to 600 at the end of June. Then down for the summer but back up to 500 for October (a modest though welcome present for our Tenth Birthday).

We will push later this year again on ways and means of increasing readership. We are still convinced, though no paper has ever proved it, that circulation can be doubled in one fell swoop by every reader setting out to get just one other reader. The person at the far end of a rural route may find no taker, but the one who tries in a union hall or professional group may interest three or four by asking just one. In our opinion, "every reader get a reader" has never worked because it's never had a 100% try. We urge you—as Reader No. One—to make a real 1959 try, starting this week.

THIS YEAR has already started off better than last, with nearly 400 new readers in both January and February. This is without a push. These figures can be raised by activity of GUARDIAN Clubs, many of which came into being during last year's subscription campaign, new activity on upwards of a dozen college campuses where we now have boosters, new efforts in unions. Mainly, thus far, new readership has come from individual readers taking advantage of that free $1 sub offered with each renewal and in monthly reminders to each of our Buck of the Month sustainers.

YOUR CANDIDATE for the Fighting Core can try the GUARDIAN for 13 weeks for only $1. If your recruiting power adds up to three $1 readers, you become entitled to one of the good free books offered in the Coupon on p. 9. But don't hold up one candidate while you look around for two more. Just call our attention to No. 3 when you send the name, and tell us which book you want.

Goal No. 1 should be to top the 900 recruited in March, 1958. Can we count on you for one new friend this month?

—THE GUARDIAN

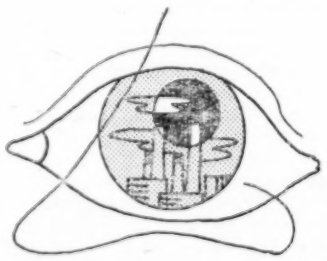
THE PRICE OF 'PROGRESS'

Air pollution is now a major menace to the nation's health

By Barrow Lyons
Special to the Guardian
WASHINGTON

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY there is today an awakening to the increasing damage to health and property being caused by the pollution that a multiplying industry and citizenry are pouring in a continuous stream into the atmosphere. Formerly, we worried mostly about visible smoke. Considerable progress has been made in abating this nuisance.

We did not realize that along with the smoke came invisible gases that were much more deadly than the unburned particles of coal and oil. Some of the most deadly cannot be sensed by smell. Under the worst conditions they may cause death and serious illnesses. Under the best conditions, they probably act as slow and insidious poisons affecting to some degree the health of millions of



persons. Those suffering from chronic ailments, such as heart conditions and respiratory diseases, probably are the most severe sufferers.

Some authorities are now convinced that air pollution, acting over long periods of time, cause more lung cancers than smoking tobacco and may be the principal cause of this ailment.

NEED FOR EDUCATION: In some instances knowledge of the damage which air pollution causes has been withheld from the public for fear citizens would act hysterically and demand restrictive laws that would be unwise, and perhaps unfair to some of the industries polluting the breezes.

But the experts assembled from all parts of the U.S. in Washington last November at the first Natl. Conference on Air Pollution, called by the U.S. Public Health Service, were virtually unanimous that little could be done to save us from this menace unless the public was much better informed regarding its dangers and methods of abatement.

While the long-range dangers of air pollution still are only a matter of informed guesswork, the short range dangers have been well documented in at least four instances which occurred in the Meuse Valley of Belgium, in Donora, Pa., and in London in 1952 and 1956.

FOUR FATAL EXAMPLES: The Meuse Valley is a highly industrial region with many smokestacks. A heavy fog in December, 1930, hung closely to the valley and pressed the air containing industrial pollution close to the ground. The result: probably at least 60 deaths and many illnesses.

Donora, Pa., also is in a highly industrialized region. In the month of October, 1948, there was also what the experts call an "inversion" situation in the atmosphere: Heavy air pressed upon a fog-saturated lower layer of air. Eighteen deaths occurred in cases known to be caused by air pollution. A study by the U.S. Public Health Service showed that almost half of the people of Donora were made ill by the air condition.

Overwhelming evidence of the disaster which can arise from air pollution was given by the London episode of Dec. 5-9, 1952. In that case the deaths of about 4,000 persons were attributed to the acid-laden smog that settled on the city.

In 1956 a lesser calamity occurred. A heavy London smog killed possibly 1,000 citizens, although thousands were made ill and hundreds of thousands uncomfortable.

DETECTIVE STORY: The scientific research story which only recently has pieced together the parts of the jig-saw puzzle of this modern peril is too long to recite here—but it is as exciting an example of scientific detective work as has ever been performed. We do not yet have all the answers, but the following characteristics of smog can be listed with reasonable assurance:

- Smog results from reactions taking place in the atmosphere between residue materials, sometimes harmless in themselves, catalysts, and atmospheric oxygen. These form new compounds not originally present in the air.
- These reactions take place between gaseous compounds at extraodinarily low concentrations. Less than one part original pollutant and/or catalyst to one million (even one billion) parts of air can cause damaging symptoms.
- Energy in the form of sunlight is usually necessary for these reactions to proceed, and, on removal of sunlight the reaction may be partly reversible.

The waste substances which bring about these reactions are frequently hydrocarbons; the principal catalyst is nitrogen dioxide; and the poisonous reaction products are often oxidized hydrocarbons and ozone. The oxidants are capable at extremely low concentrations of irritating eyes, the membranes of the nose, throat, stomach and intestines, and damaging or destroying some types of growing plants.

STUDIES KEPT SECRET: Interestingly, a number of industries have made studies of the gases emanating from their plants. In quite a number of instances these studies have not been made public. Public health authorities are anxious to see them, but have not been able to obtain access to some.

At present, principal blame for air pollution in the great cities is being directed toward the automobile. There appears to be no doubt that in some places the principal uncontrolled cause of the difficulty is the automobile. But it is also certain that in some cities the use of coal and oil in domestic furnaces and factories does more damage, and in other places chemical plants, burning wastes, blast furnaces, and other causes contribute heavily.

Those who wish more information on this most modern of modern health problems should consult the "highlight report" of the Washington conference on Air Pollution just published by the U.S. Public Health Service.

A LOS ANGELES SMOG VICTIM GETS SOME RELIEF
A noble citizen brought country air to the poisoned city

Bombs fine, germs cheaper

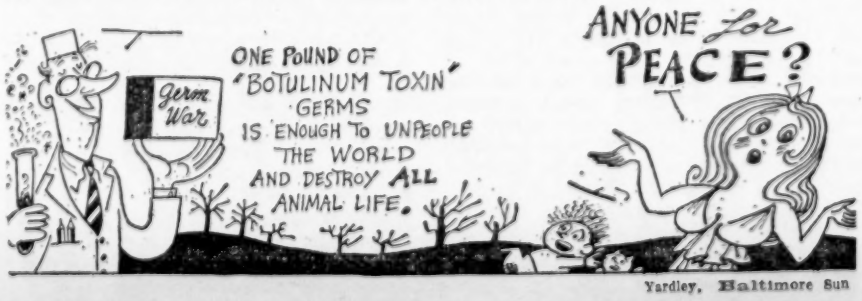
THE COMPLACENCY of Britons still blind to the H-bomb peril was rocked recently by an article in the Liberal **News Chronicle** and by two speakers in Montreal. Dr. Brock Chisholm, former chief of the World Health Organization, and Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the inventor of radar, said that the most effective germ-war agent, botulinus toxin, was now so perfected that 8½ ounces of it could kill everyone in the world.

The **News Chronicle's** Hugh McLeavy reported that the stuff was being made 100 miles from London at Porton Microbiological Research Center and Chemical Defense Experimental Station on Salisbury plain. Scientists there, he said, were also working on some 40 other plague germs including typhus, cholera and polio.

When Labor's Emrys Hughes raised the question in Commons, Minister of Supply Aubrey Jones did not deny that botulinus toxin was being made at Porton but called Chisholm's and Watson-Watt's remarks "grossly and ludricously exaggerated." Telephoned for comment by both the **News Chronicle** and Hughes, Watson-Watt denied that anything he or Chisholm said was exaggerated and "I do not retract one word."

WORSE THAN BOMB: The botulinus, he told Hughes, was "much worse than the dirty H-bomb, for small countries with limited resources can easily make enough of it to blackmail the rest of the world. Instead of the power of the Big Boy's Deterrent, we are now faced with the power of the Poor Man's Poison.

"It is easy to spread in drinking water and food. Any country which used it could strike down whole cities and countries within six hours. There is no defense that I or anyone else knows of." Chisholm stressed the special effectiveness of botulinus in that "it will kill anyone who breathes it or touches it within six hours. It oxidizes within 12 hours, leaving the area clean for occupation."



Yardley, Baltimore Sun

GOES BACK TO 1886 COURT RULING

Senate asked to revise old kidnap law as part of move to spur Sobell release

A REQUEST was made to the U.S. Senate on Feb. 13 to recommend new legislation reversing an old Supreme Court ruling in 1886 which has been interpreted to mean that a person could be put on trial in the United States even though he was kidnaped from another country.

A memorandum on the subject was submitted to the Senate Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs, which is investigating U.S. relations with Latin American nations. The memorandum was filed by Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles attorney, in behalf of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Marshall requested that a representative be allowed to appear before the subcommittee in support of the recommendations.

The memorandum stems from a situation which has existed through the years and which arose recently in the case of Morton Sobell, who is seeking to prove his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage charges. Sobell, now in Atlanta penitentiary serving the 9th year of a 30-year sentence, took court action asking a new trial, citing as one of his grounds proof that he was kidnaped from Mexico by the FBI.

OUTDATED DOCTRINE: Marshall told the Senate Subcommittee that "the government of the U.S. never squarely answered this contention on the merits, choosing to rest on the oft-criticized doctrine of **Ker v. Illinois.**"

Exhibits were submitted citing the antagonism which the Sobell case has created in Mexico, where charges were made in leading periodicals, including the newspaper **Excelsior,** that Mexican integrity and sovereignty were violated by the kidnaping of Morton Sobell and his family. Such incidents, the memorandum stated, "go straight to the heart of our relations with our Latin American neighbors."

"Those who have been actively engaged in securing justice for Morton Sobell present his case as a striking example of the invasion of the territorial sovereignty of Mexico and a golden opportunity to destroy the ill-feeling toward our country exhibited in Latin America."

Citing the criticism of the **Ker** doctrine made by many legal authorities, the memorandum said that the policy "reflects a political legacy and diplomatic approach of the U.S. government which is most harmful, which has become outdated, which has been previously renounced and should be abandoned."

'THE DANGER IS A DANGER FOR ALL'

The drive toward political conformity for labor

The following article, by the head of the Int. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (independent), appeared in the Jan. 2 issue of the ILWU Dispatcher. *We reprint it here as being, in our view, a sound view of labor's relationship to the political parties.*

By Harry Bridges

LABOR UNIONS, like other groups and institutions, grow and change in time. Economic and political forces set the framework within which unions operate in order to advance the interests of the rank and file.

Sometimes it's pretty difficult to be objective about what is really taking place in the labor movement, because our judgment and our point of view is so influenced by where we stand in the scheme of things. It can well be that many labor leaders and politicians today are pleased at the picture presented by organized labor. On the other hand, we in the ILWU have been discouraged at the trend and direction being taken by the AFL-CIO. The labor movement is less and less a militant organization fighting for the rank and file above all else.

This is well-illustrated by recent developments in regard to the political line-up of organized labor. It is no exaggeration to point out the great similarities, in terms of political overtones, between the CIO in 1947-48 and the AFL-CIO in 1959-60. The next two years shape up as a mirror of '47-'48. The mirror is in the form of the drive to impose a political conformity on the affiliated unions—even more stringent than the operation Phil Murray [late head of the CIO] and Walter Reuther carried through for Harry Truman ten years ago.

As the members of the ILWU recall, the top political decisions back then were to be laid down in Washington and carried out in the states without question. When we protested and insisted upon our autonomous right to let the membership decide, the roof caved in upon us. We survived as a union and went on to new gains. But it's an old axiom that any division in the ranks of labor weakens all labor.

When a labor movement is made over into an adjunct of a political party, the unions inevitably lose independence and autonomy; in addition, they become sapped of the kind of democratic militance and spirit which is the only guarantee of performance in the interest of the rank and file.

WE IN THE ILWU, of course, are not opposed to political action or to a lively participation in political campaigns as such. The record of the union in the recent elections proves this. And it is no secret that the majority of the ILWU members worked and voted for Democratic party candidates. That is the members' right to do or not to do as they wish. But we insist that no union should be bound to a party or a candidate; nor should any union or federation of unions attempt to commit members or funds or other resources to any political organization or outside non-labor organization. A labor party, owned, controlled and directed by its member unions, is something entirely different.

Photo by Roz and Joe Balcombe

BRIDGES (l.) WITH FRANK COUSINS IN LONDON

The West Coast leader, now on a world tour of seaport cities, is shown here with the head of Britain's Transport and General Workers Union.

Ten years ago, under the smokescreen of "communism," the CIO unions were told to toe the line or else. Today, using the McClellan Committee operations and the rules of the [AFL-CIO] Ethical Practices Committee, a similar conformity is being imposed.

The big issue in the merger of the AFL-CIO state federations, apart from the scramble for jobs and pie, has been tieing in all the unions in one state into a more easily maneuvered political setup. We wouldn't be surprised to see the AFL-CIO position on domestic and foreign policies laid down as the absolute benchmark for union respectability. And it won't be enough to be neutral on these issues or to take no position whatsoever. The demand will be for endorsement and active support.

ONCE UNIONS GET enmeshed in this kind of political lashup, politicians get to running the union and the struggle for better conditions and higher wages, or against the machines for shorter hours, gets sidetracked. This is inevitable. New considerations come into play. With the Democrats already tasting a major 1960 victory, including occupancy of the White House, they're not out to make any mistakes or take any risks. Every legislative proposal, no matter how worthwhile, will be carefully weighed and examined in terms of its effect upon the vote in 1960. Union bargaining, too, will be influenced in order not to rock the boat or lose votes.

What is the payoff in all this? For one thing, prestige and respectability for a handful of top labor leaders. After all, what they want above all else is to be considered part of the show, even if on the level of the most junior of all junior partners.

In addition, the AFL-CIO's program for a "full employment economy" has taken a strange twist. With military spending as the mainstay of the economy, union spokesmen have argued for **more** military expenditures in order to make more jobs. It could well be argued that if the only way to create jobs is by building more destructive missiles and bombs, and thereby making the war danger more imminent, the working people would be better off without this kind of employment.

It has never been more important than right now for unions to have and to exercise their economic and their political autonomy. The next couple of years will certainly see the drive to corral labor becoming intensified. This is why each new move against the Teamsters, the current scapegoats, is a sign of what is in store for the rest of the labor movement if they don't toe the line. The courts, the Congress and every other weapon will be used to impose conformity from the top

The danger is a danger for all. The whole structure of our democratic society becomes weakened when the labor movement becomes a docile and accommodating organization.

Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

Detroit. More than 75,000 have already used up their unemployment benefits. Union membership is more than 350,000 less than 1953.

Some of the jobless took matters in their own hands. They organized the UAW Production and Skilled Workers Unemployed Committee and drew up demands. More than 800 demonstrated before the Detroit Common Council while a delegation presented a program for help from the city. When the Detroit **Free Press** published a cartoon ridiculing their demands, they picketed the paper. They won the support of August Scholle, president of the state labor federation, and other state leaders.

ACTION FORCED: They visited Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and got him to agree to introduce a bill for a 30-hour week if the UAW executive board would endorse it. When Reuther's board remained silent, McNamara changed his bill to an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to reduce the work week to 35 hours with time and a half for overtime.

Eccles, London Worker

"And then we hit on the bright idea of moving the office bang opposite the unemployment office."

The militancy of the unemployed forced the UAW board to give them a hearing. On Feb. 4 a delegation presented a program. They wanted the union to fight for:

- A 30-hour week at 40 hours pay.
- An extension of unemployment compensation to cover the full period of unemployment.
- A ban on overtime in order to share the work.

They asked the board for full union backing in the form of mass demonstrations.

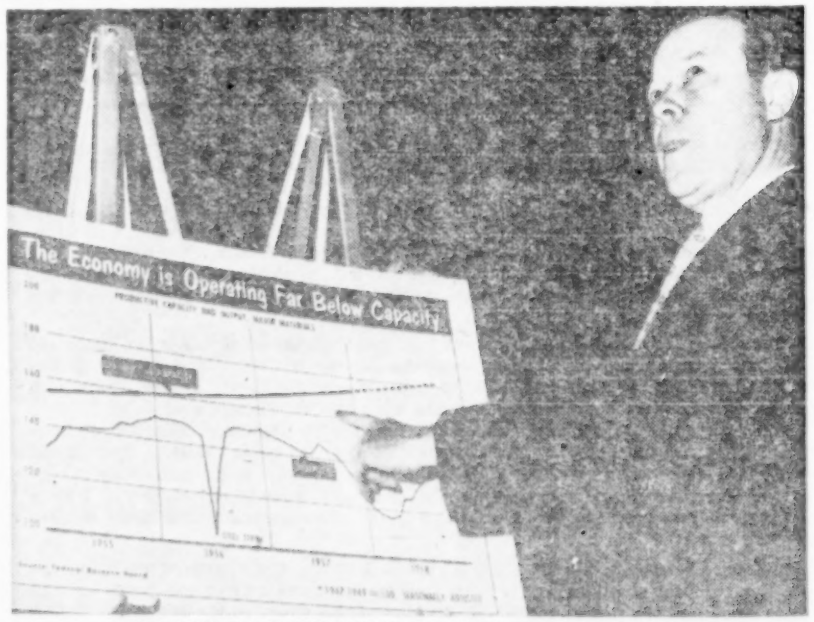
'LET'S GO': At first Reuther heckled the committee and was bitter at McNamara. Later he announced he would take charge of the fight.

Two days later he told an AFL-CIO legislative conference in Lansing, Mich., that he was ready to lead a "massive march of jobless workers on Washington" if other unions would join. Delegates shouted: "Let's go, let's go."

The UAW board offered an action program to its locals. It called for:

- The AFL-CIO to "convene a national Full Employment Conference in Washington at the earliest possible date."
- The AFL-CIO to urge President Eisenhower to call a "broad, representative national full employment conference."
- Full cooperation of locals and state and county councils for a "March on Washington for Jobs."
- State and regional conferences on unemployment.
- Pressure on municipal officials to establish full employment committees composed of management, labor and community representatives:

OTHER DEMANDS: It also asked for alleviation of hardships of the unemployed by: (1) a moratorium on debts; (2) Federal legislation increasing unemployment benefits, reducing taxes, raising minimum wages; a program of public works and establishing fair employment practices; (3) negotiations to end overtime work; (4) union information and counseling centers for unemployed.



WALTER REUTHER GIVES CONGRESSMEN A LECTURE

The auto union chief at a recent Congressional hearing

Further pressure on Reuther came from Ford Local 600 of his union, which has long demanded a 30-hour week, in the form of a letter from a committee representing 1,000 engine plant workers. It endorsed the march on Washington and offered a program which included lowering the retirement age, reducing the price of cars to increase sales, organization of white collar workers in auto plants, and a Federal program for the unemployed.

LOT MORE PRESSURE: Long term solutions to unemployment are rarely discussed by the AFL-CIO. But it was going to have to fight on two fronts for immediate alleviation. In Washington it would have to push for a shorter work week, increased unemployment compensation and a Federal spending program. More crucially, it would have to fight the big battle at the bargaining table.

In May negotiations in the steel industry will begin. Many believe that what happens there will set a pattern for the rest of labor.

But the attitude of labor's top leaders to date suggests that they will need a lot more pressure from labor's ranks before they will really move.

148 YEARS OF ORGANIZED MURDER

War criminal Krupp: Pillar of the Free World

By Kumar Goshal

THE AMERICAN Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1947 sentenced Alfried Krupp to 12 years' imprisonment as a war criminal. Being "responsible to the victorious powers which conquered Germany," the court also confiscated the entire Krupp industry. This meant that the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Britain and France each were entitled to a quarter of the Krupp empire.

They never got their shares. In the shifting tides of international feeling, Krupp was released in 1950—and picked up where he left off. In 1956 the Krupp industries earned $750,000,000; in 1957, $850,000,000; in 1958, $1,000,000,000, just a bit shy of its earnings in its peak year, 1939.

Alfried Krupp—with 100 concerns in his empire and plans for expansion—is reputed to be the world's richest man. Watching his steady return to power, the **Manchester Guardian** last year hoped that he was "a man of peace;" for, it said, "if he wanted to, he might well be in a position to start a world war the day after he comes into his own again."

SINGULAR HISTORY: The **Manchester Guardian's** concern did not stem from Krupp's size or Alfried's personal ambitions, whatever they might be. There are even bigger industrial giants in West Germany. I. G. Farben is a more widespread colossus. August-Thyssen produces more steel than Krupp. The convicted war criminal Friedrich Flick, chairman of the board of Dynamit AG, Troisdorf, last year acquired control of or swallowed whole 18 other concerns. The **Guardian's** concern resulted from an inspection of the singular history of the Krupp industrial empire.

Friedrich Krupp of Essen started a modest steel factory in 1811. In 1851, his son Alfried displayed the first cast-steel field gun at the International Exhibition in London. By 1864, he had become Alfried the Great, Cannon King, and indelibly stamped the name of Krupp with arms and armament.

Alfried's son Friedrich had no male heir. His daughter Bertha—the Big Bertha gun of World War I was named after her—married Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach. By that time the Krupp firm had become so closely associated with Germany's military and imperialist ambitions that the Kaiser gave Gustav the right to add Krupp to his name and pass it on to his heir.

MERCHANT OF DEATH: Krupp was Germany's principal arsenal in World War I. After the war, Gustav Krupp was on the Allies' list of 895 war criminals, and the Versailles Treaty forbade him to manufacture arms and armament. But he was never brought to trial, nor did he give up war material production. What he did was explained in the 1937-38 report of the Krupp Directorate:

Cummings in London Daily Express
"Hitler's Third Reich didn't last a thousand years . . . But WE will!"

"The 'dictate' of Versailles prohibited us to manufacture armaments . . . . In spite of numerous doubts it [Krupp] decided, as trustees of a historical inheritance, to safeguard the valuable experiences, irreplacable for the strength [Wehrkraft] of our nation . . . When in 1933 we were again called upon to manufacture war material in large quantities, we were immediately ready to do so . . . . Recognition for holding out and rapidly going to work fill us with pride."

In 1941, Gustav Krupp described how he felt as "the trustee of an obligatory heritage." He wrote:

"At the time [1919] the situation appeared almost hopless. . . . The decisions I had to make were perhaps the most difficult ones of my life. I wanted and had to maintain Krupp . . . as an armament plant—although for the distant future."

Krupp credo

". . . There are no ideals. Life is a struggle to stay alive, for bread and power. I speak frankly, for that is necessary in this bitter hour of our defeat. In this hard struggle, we were in need of hard men and strong leadership. Hitler gave us both [and] we all felt better.

"The entire nation endorsed the main elements of the policy which Hitler pursued. We Krupp people were never much concerned with what went on in life. We only wanted a system which would function well and give us an opportunity for unhindered work. Politics is not our concern . . .

"When I was questioned about the anti-Jewish policies of the Nazis and what I knew about them, I said that I knew nothing about the extermination of the Jews, and added: 'When you buy a good horse you have to put up with a few defects'."

—From a signed affidavit by Alfried Krupp, published in **The Third Reich and the Jews** by L. Poliakov and J. Wulf.

HITLER'S HERO: Krupp's between-wars activities were impressively described at the 1947 Nuremberg trial of Gustav's son Alfried, as witness after witness testified to the firm's contribution to the Nazi war machine and its brutal treatment of slave labor.

The prosecution noted, for example, that in 1933 Gustav Krupp expressed his "gratitude" to Hitler for establishing the kind of state in which alone "could economy and business develop and flourish." When Rudolph Hess presented him with the Golden Banner in 1940, Krupp said:

"This honor is in recognition of a socio-political attitude which, having its roots in a 128-year-old tradition, has developed organically so as to fit into the new times, into National Socialist Germany."

In 1942, Hitler displayed his fondness for Krupp in a special decree which provided for vast tax concessions and the regulation of the firm by its own statute, making Krupp a "State within a State." The decree also said that whoever became the owner of the firm was to bear the name "Krupp" before his own name. No other German concern was honored by such privileges.

SLAVE LABOR: Alfried Krupp entered the firm in 1936 as a deputy director. According to the Nuremberg trial records, he joined the Nazi Party in 1938. In 1943, due to Gustav's illness, he acquired sole control of Friedrich Krupp AG, and was already constructing fuse factories in Auschwitz and Wustergiersdorf, and was in a privileged position to utilize concentration camp labor. In July of that year he was allowed to take Jews from Auschwitz for the Berthawerk in Essen.

The Nuremberg trial records are filled with gruesome details of the Krupp treatment of slave labor from concentration camps and from among prisoners of war. According to the testimony of Dr. Wilhelm Jaeger, senior doctor in the Krupp workers' camps, workers were crowded in small school rooms, some lived in "ash bins, dog-kennels, old baking ovens and in self-made huts."

Even six-year-old children and men over 80 were forced to work on Krupp projects. The Nuremberg court found that Krupp had employed French, Belgian, Polish, Yugoslav and Russian prisoners of war in defiance of international conventions. The death rate was high.

THE COLD WAR: Western leaders had new thoughts about Krupp once the cold war started. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U.S. military governor in Germany, overruled the International Tribunal's decision to confiscate the Krupp industry, so that the Soviet Union would be deprived of its 25% share. Clay's successor, John J. McCloy, rewrote the verdict entirely in 1950, restoring Alfried Krupp's possessions and freeing him from Landsberg prison.

In 1957, Henry Luce of **Time-Life-Fortune** magazines tried a massive rehabilitation job on his friend Alfried Krupp by underwriting an International Industrial and Development Conference in San Francisco and having his friend invited as an honored guest. Strong public protest prevented Krupp's visit here. But Krupp's influence is spread in the U.S. by his regent, 45-year-old Berthold Beitz, a slick promoter, master of all the tricks of Madison Avenue, and considered by many as the power behind the throne in the Krupp empire.

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

Alfried Krupp (above), German munitions king, holds a bouquet as he walks from prison after being freed by a U.S. military governor. At left, other Germans place wreaths on a mass grave of victims of Hitler whose rule depended on Krupp arms.

FULL CIRCLE: The danger represented by the firm of Krupp is not its ability to provoke war on its own but the way Western powers have treated it on the basis of their anti-Soviet obsession. After Word War I, the Western powers winked at Krupp's return to war material production in order to help Germany's military revival against the Soviet Union. After innumerable pledges to prevent Krupp's post-World War II return to industrial power—Britain's Ernest Bevin in 1946 even said that all German heavy industry would be nationalized—the wheel seems to have turned full circle again.

After he was released from prison by McCloy, Alfried Krupp was told to unload some of his holdings. He blocked the move first by asking a price so high that no one could meet it, then by obtaining Bonn's Chancellor Adenauer's support for his contention that the order was unacceptable by the citizen of a sovereign country. He was recently given another year to divest himself of some of his properties. It is generally agreed the year's grace was merely a gesture.

Alfried Krupp recently said: "I hope I am never again asked to make weapons, though one must defend oneself." Berthold Beitz hastily added: "Anyway, the next war criminals will come from the chemical and electronics industries."

Last week a Krupp subsidiary was commissioned by Bonn to make military aircraft.

Fund for Social Analysis announces first awards

THE FUND for Social Analysis, organized in 1958 to encourage the study of problems posed by Marxist theory, has announced the following grants-in-aid awarded in the past year:

A grant of $2,000 to Martin J. Sklar, a graduate student in a midwestern university, to enable him to complete a study of the background and development of U.S. imperialist ideology since the time of McKinley.

A grant of $1,500 to Prof. Paul A. Baran of Stanford University to facilitate completion of a book of Marxist analysis of monopoly capitalism in the U.S. being written jointly with Dr. Paul M. Sweezy.

A grant of $1,000 to Dr. Herbert J. Aptheker to assist him in a study of the Civil War period, which he expects to have ready for publication during the Centennial.

AFRICAN STATE PREPARES FOR INDEPENDENCE

A visit with Togo's Prime Minister

By Ursula Wassermann
Guardian staff correspondent

LOME, TOGO, W.A.

WE MOTORED up from Accra along the coast, passing through Tema harbor. The port will not be in full operation until 1960, but a whole new town has already come into being to serve the construction workers.

After Tema the road led inland, through shrub country, mostly uncultivated except for an occasional corn-field. It was a good road, surfaced most of the way, right up to the Volta River ferry. We were ferried across, together with a half-dozen trucks and a multitude of gay and colorfully clad folk; a penny a ride and the cheapest pleasure we had yet come across in a part of the world where prices — and especially transport costs—as a rule run sky-high.

The frontier between Ghana and the Republic of Togo, still under French administration but to be independent in 1960, lies at the very outskirts of Togo's capital, Lome. This is a small, quiet sea-coast town, reminiscent of many a French provincial town, with several fine, wide avenues lined by trees —something unknown in Accra. But then the French, as a rule, built towns according to plan, while British colonial settlements just grew.

MARKETS & FETISHES: We passed coconut groves and palm plantations and many girls and women carrying enormous loads on their heads and walking with a grace and dignity that Western women, shod and motorized, have long lost. We visited markets, colorful, noisy and very dirty, the kind that always seem to delight Western tourists.

There was a special corner where fetishes may be purchased to protect one against any kind of mishap, as well as to assure a woman fertility and a minimum of six sons, or a man the ability to satisfy five wives.

All this was fascinating, but the person we had come to see was Sylvanus Olympio, Prime Minister of Togo. He has held that post since the election of April, 1958, held under UN supervision, returned the Comite de l'Unite Togolaise (C.U.T.), of which Olympio is the leader, with an overwhelming majority. When I first met Olympio in New York in 1947, he was the first African ever to petition the UN.

Today he sits in Government House, but he is the same charming and simple person whom we first knew. Beneath his charm, he hides dynamic qualities of leadership and determination, but he never imposes his views or his person.

THE FOOD PROBLEM: Togo is a small country, wedged in between Ghana and Dahomey, thanks to the artificial frontiers drawn by the colonial powers. Its

population today is estimated at 1,200,000, the land under cultivation less than 12%, its natural resources either still unknown or unexploited. The basic foodstuffs are corn, cassava (a plant with a fleshy rootstock that yields starch) and sorghum, with rice, beans and sweet potatoes added for good measure.

The diet is not rich in proteins or vitamins, although Togo disposes of a goodly stock of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. But meat is expensive and difficult to preserve in a country without refrigeration. Like fish, of which there is an ample supply along the coast, it is salted or smoked, but the absence of cold storage and an efficient marketing and distribution system puts limitations upon the use of these foodstuffs. Fat is usually available in sufficient quantities in the form of palm oil.

When we dined with the Olympios I asked about the economic rather than the political future of Togo. Would she stay in the franc area, for example, with 77% of her cocoa, palm oil, coffee and cotton exports going to France? Olympio thought it was too early to tell. There were too many factors involved and his small country would have to choose among practical alternatives rather than ideal theoretical blue-prints.

A UN OBSERVER IN TOGO EXPLAINS THE BALLOT
The vote in April 1958, paved the way for independence in 1960

THE FRANTIC SEARCH: Togo's trade is now closely tied to Western Europe. France is also her biggest supplier (43% of basic consumer goods, such as sugar, salt, tobacco, wine, household articles and textile, automobiles and bicycles, not to mention essential industrial items such as iron and steel, cement and gasoline. Whether this relationship continues will depend on what kind of assistance Togo will obtain from other quarters. A limited amount of UN assistance will be forthcoming.

The search for investment—and this applies also to Ghana—takes on a somewhat frantic quality, and the pitfalls inherent in uncontrolled investment by private foreign capital do not always appear to be fully realized. Yet, investment is needed, although one would prefer to see loans, grants and credits given by public, and preferably international, authorities. For without initial foreign aid the country can hardly be developed out of its own still meager resources.

Only one pilot phosphate plant exists to date, although surveys of phosphate, iron, chromium and bauxite resources have shown promising results. The water supply is totally insufficient, public transport at a minimum, electricity hardly available outside Lomè, where the country's only electricity plant is located, operated by Diesel engines.

STILL CONFIDENT: Industrial development is entirely confined to the processing of certain agricultural products. It always paid a metropolitan country better to leave overseas territories underdeveloped and to import consumer goods from home at high prices. However, not only urban development but also the rural economy on which the country will have to subsist in the years to come, calls for change and expansion.

Thus 1960 will bring to Togo the much desired independence, but it will also confront the country with many new problems. Yet, Sylvanus Olympio, statesman and leader of a strong national movement and enjoying the full confidence of his people, is superbly confident that his nation will solve them.

DEMOCRACY IN BESSEMER, ALABAMA

Negro union leader mobbed in City Hall

ON JAN. 24 a union man walked up the steps of the Bessemer, Ala., City Hall and into the Recorder's Court. Asbury Howard was his name and behind him were 25 years of fighting for his union, the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and his people, the Negro men, women and children who make up a majority of Bessemer's population.

At his side were his wife, his son, Asbury Howard Jr., and his lawyer, David H. Hood Jr. It seemed strange that a policeman should stop them on the way to the courtroom and search Hood's briefcase for "concealed weapons." And stranger yet that virtually all other Negroes were barred from the hearing.

But Asbury Howard probably was not unduly worried. He had licked many a frameup before; this one was so transparent it would also collapse, if not at the first test, then certainly on appeal.

'CAN'T WRITE THAT': The charges, which included causing a breach of the peace, rose out of a simple act. Howard had asked a white sign painter to prepare a sign showing a Negro in chains and bearing the legend: "Vote Today for a Better Tomorrow." Howard planned to use the sign at the headquarters of the Bessemer Voters League of which he is president.

But the simple act brought about his arrest and that of the sign painter. The sign had never been completed; the police confiscated it while the painter was at work. The court told Howard that such drawings and legends could be dangerous to the peace of the community. "You can say that, but you can't write it," said the judge. Howard and the painter were both fined $100 and sentenced to six months in jail. Both posted $200 bond and filed notice of appeal.

On leaving the courtroom, Howard learned why Negroes had been barred. He and his wife and son were surrounded by a mob of 40 to 50 white men armed with blackjacks, knives and other weapons. Observers reported that uniformed cops and detectives stood by as the mob beat Howard unmercifully, roughed up his son, a veteran who fought two years in Korea, and threatened his wife. After the mob dispersed, Howard, his clothes soaked with blood, was treated by a physician who took ten stitches in head and neck wounds.

MOB NOT TOUCHED: But Asbury Howard Jr. was picked up by police. They said the mob had gone when they got there, but they charged him with disorderly conduct. No white men were apprehended.

Negro leaders of Alabama protested vigorously. Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Movement, and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, demanded an FBI investigation. The Dept. of Justice promised it would have the G-men look into the matter.

As yet, a month later, there has been no arrest of the mobsters, no indictment of the ringleaders, no word from Washington.

But Asbury Howard continues to function as he has since the day in 1933 when he was one of the first red ore miners to join Local 123 of the Mine-Mill union. Since that day he has become international representative, district director and international vice-president of his union. He has served since the Forties as president of the Bessemer Voters League and leader of the Bessemer Civic League. For 31 years he has been superintendent of the Sunday School at the Star Light Baptist Church. He was vice-president of the Bessemer branch of NAACP before Alabama courts outlawed the civil rights organization.

He is a supremely determined man. Nothing is likely to scare him, not even mobs. Nothing is likely to discourage him, not even drawn-out debates in Congress about whether the nation needs new laws to protect the citizenship rights of Negroes.

Angus Cameron to address New York Writers Workshop

WRITERS WORKSHOP of the New York Intercultural Society will present Angus Cameron, editor and publisher, Sat., Feb. 28. Mr. Cameron will speak on "Realism in Contemporary Literature." The meeting will be held at 342 Lafayette Av., Apt. 2-D, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.

CANTON: FROM SQUALOR TO 'CITY OF FLOWERS'

The 'cradle of the Chinese revolution' revisited

By Anna Louise Strong
Special to the Guardian

CANTON

TO FLY FROM PEKING to Canton is like flying from New York to Miami in winter, or from Chicago to San Diego. Canton has won in China the name of "city of flowers."

This is surprising to anyone who recalls Canton—first seen by me in 1925—as a dirty, crowded commercial waterfront reeking with smells, and leading to many side streets so narrow that two rickshas could not pass. The waterfront is still there—the Pearl River, not the ocean. The commerce still throngs it and the population has even increased. The mayor told me that Canton now has some 2,000,000 people.

But when you leave the airport by a wide highway into town, the smells are not of commerce but of green trees and colorful blooms. Feathery boughs of what seem to be pepper trees soften the hills, tall spikes of bamboo shoot into the air more than 20 feet, and everywhere at this season you see the bright red of poinsettias.

CRADLE OF REVOLUTION: The mayor gave me a dinner party that evening. What most interested me was that my old friend Gen. Chu Teh, now vice chairman of the People's Republic of China, whom I had hoped for several months to meet in Peking, showed up at the dinner and said he'd be seeing me now. Canton, it seems, is the place where senior leaders of China take their winter rest.

In the morning I was driven around Canton. We whirled up a slope north of the city where a former desolate mountain has been reclaimed for recreation, with an enormous swimming pool on one flank and a vast stadium on the other, and small playgrounds and mountain trails on the slopes. We returned by way of the Park of the Martyrs, a large area of park and museums devoted to the memory of those who perished in the Canton Commune of 1927.

Thus we came to the Canton of history, cradle of three revolutions, to all of which Canton has now erected shrines. You see here the memorial to the 72 martyrs in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's uprising against the Manchu Empire in 1911. Over on the waterfront, where a footbridge still leads to Shameen Island—it was a foreign concession when I first came to Canton—a tall obelisk rises to the more than 70 people who were shot down by British and French in 1925 in an anti-imperialist demonstration around Shameen.

The streets in this area are still crowded, but without the old dirt and smells. The waterfront is still piled high with merchandise awaiting the ships. The river is still fairly full of houseboats.

HISTORIC HALL: We finally went to the place I most wanted to visit, the old trade union hall which, more than any spot, may be called the revolution's cradle, since it was here that the active struggle of China's organized workers against the foreign imperialists began. This was the place where in 1925 I had seen the great Hong Kong-Canton strike in action, the first big struggle of China's workers against oppression by foreign powers.

Canton's waterfront in 1925 had for months been closed by the strike to British ships. By special permit from the strike committee, a Canton launch took me off a British vessel and brought me to the city, that I might describe their strike for the U.S. I vividly recalled the big bare building, and the grim looking workers, most of them ragged, many of them barefoot, with whom I had that interview. I was not sure I would know the building again.

But there it was, looking much the same, but cleaner, and fenced in with a monument and flowers. It is now a revolutionary museum and an old veteran of that strike is custodian. His name is Kan Lai.

THE BEGINNING: Kan told us that in this hall on May 1, 1925, the All-China Federation of Labor had been founded by a conference of four trade unions: the seamen's, the railway workers, the Hanyeping coal miners and the Canton City Labor Council, representing 540,000 organized workers in all. They had taken three decisions, all historic in consequences.

A STREET FLOWER MARKET IN THE CANTON OF NEW CHINA
Before the revolution "the city was dirty and reeked with smells"

They declared for a united national labor movement. They declared that the workers must actively support the democratic revolution and must organize the peasants also, as the two basic forces for the national revolution in China. They also joined the Red Trade Union International.

From that conference in this hall began the many-sided struggle that created the China of today.

Kan noted how, within that month, the May 30 incident came in Shanghai in which Japanese shot down demonstrating Chinese workers in a Japanese-owned textile mill. How this spread to Hong Kong and became a united demand for freedom of residence and a labor law. And this led into the Canton-Hong Kong strike in which 250,000 workers and students took part.

"All this," said Kan, "began the active phase of China's revolution against foreign imperialists and domestic warlords."

CHIANG'S BETRAYAL: From this grew the Northern Expedition, in which organized workers and peasants opened the way for the armies of Chiang Kai-shek. Then on April 12, 1927, Chiang "betrayed the revolution," slaughtering workers in Shanghai who had given him power. Three days later, on April 15 in Canton, Chiang's forces massacred the labor leaders of this city also, and seized the old trade union hall for the Kuomintang.

"But the masses still supported the underground trade unions," Kan related, "and their strength remained until the Canton uprising on Dec. 17, 1927. The Canton Commune laste! three days. When it failed, I left Canton."

I was taken aback by the suddenness with which Kan ended. Then as he turned to lead the way to the next room, I held him. "What do you think of the Canton Commune as you look back?"

Kan seemed to hesitate a moment. Then he said: "It seemed very necessary at the time but since then I have wondered whether we may not have made a leftist mistake."

I told him that 12 years ago I had discussed this in Yenan, and they had said that one uprising like that of Canton had been neded, as a test of strength and to proclaim their program to the people. The man from the Cultural Relations Committee confirmed me. "The Canton Commune was not a mistake," he said.

Kan slowly nodded as if relieved. "Some actions in it were leftist mistakes," he insisted. "But the Commune itself was necessary."

DISCIPLINE OF HISTORY: As we left the old trade union hall I thought how all the other memorials had lists and numbers of victims, the "72" who perished in 1911, the "more than 70" shot down in Shameen. But the Canton Commune's martyrs were numberless thousands, and the city in which they died fell for 20 years to the enemy. They can be memorialized only by a whole big city park.

I thought how Kan had fled through the dark night of defeat across the rice fields of Kwangtung, illiterate, as he must have been, hungry and ragged, as he doubtless was, wondering for 30 years if those thousands of his fellow workers had perished "because of a leftist mistake." Yet still fighting on through years of defeats to victory.

Then I understood that imperialism, which most Americans dismiss as a "propaganda word," is to the Chinese a very recen memory of deep humiliation and bitter losses of close friends. More than that, it is a present reality of foreign military threat in their straits and islands and along their shores.

I also understood that not by chance and not by any special "Chinese nature," but by 30 years' discipline of history, by battles won and battles lost and questioned in the souls of men like Kan, have the Chinese gained that unusual combination of grim will and watchful self-control, with which they face the American Seventh Fleet in Taiwan Strait today.

FLN DENIES THOREZ CHARGES

Algeria paper hits 'ambiguity' of French CP

CONTRASTING RELATIONS of the Algerian provisional government with the socialist countries on the one hand and with the French Communist Party on the other are discussed in the Jan. 15 and Feb. 6 issues of the Natl. Liberation Front (FLN) organ **El Moudjahid.** The paper expresses the "great appreciation of the Algerian workers and people" for "acts of working-class and human solidarity" performed for refugees and FLN wounded by East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

A first planeload of severely wounded has been flown to Berlin for hospitalization, via Prague where they were met and feted by Czechoslovak, Chinese and Indonesian trade unionists. In Berlin they were "magnificently received" by government leaders, army officers and children with bouquets of flowers.

East Germany is reported to have sent to date 16 consignments of aid for Algerian refugees, and the other popular democracies have made arrangements for such aid on a regular basis. The aid, which goes to Tunis by sea, consists of blankets, sugar, soap, rice, etc.

AMBIGUITY: El Moudjahid reports sorrowfully on the French CP's recent condemnation of FLN "terrorist" actions in France, which underlines, it says, the "intolerable" ambiguity, both for Algerians and for sincere French democrats," of relations with the French Left. The paper said it had "voluntarily refrained from replying" to the position taken by French CP leader Thorez, but quotes this from the **"Communist Path,** monthly organ of the Communist opposition" in France:

"We must not forget that the Algerian people are at war; that this war is terrible and has already continued for four years. When one considers how little the Party has done to sustain their fight effectively, one realizes that such arguments [Thorez' comparison of FLN with the pre-1917 Social Revolutionary terrorists in Russia, who had no working-class base] serve only as a mask for this neglect on our part. To have the right to criticize the methods used by FLN—that is, to enter a discussion with the natural allies of the French working class—it would first have been necessary to act like real allies." In any case **Communist Path** had drawn attention to FLN denials of participation in terrorist acts ascribed to it, and asked why Thorez had not informed the Party of these denials.

Canard Enchaine

BOOKS

How to beat brainwashing

YOU MUST HAVE SEEN the big ads for the Overstreets' book, **What We Must Know About Communism,** which the New York **Herald Tribune's** Washington bureau chief, Roscoe Drummond, has recommended as "must" reading for Ike, Dulles, Adlai Stevenson, Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller. Drummond also urged some philanthropist to buy a few thousand copies and send them to the 533 members of Congress, high policy-makers, high school principals and political science professors. Drummond did what critics call "an overboard" for this book, by a husband-wife teacher-psychologist team who used to write for the late progressive New York daily **PM** (a part of their dossier the ads do not stress, now that they've hit the gold-dust trail.)

The communism the Overstreets write about is "Soviet Communism" according to the ads and you have Roscoe Drummond's word for it that the Overstreets say that Khrushchev (following Lenin) views peace merely as "respite for another war." Drummond says the book "sheds new shafts of light" to help everyone do his part in arresting the "encroachments" of Soviet communism. The book is published by Norton and costs $3.95.

As against stuff like the Overstreets', which those with long memories have been hearing since 1917, our money is on a writer like Dyson Carter, who publishes the Canadian **Northern Neighbors** and who is the most persistent student of Soviet development (and Western attacks on it) in this hemisphere.

LAST JULY CARTER published a new book on his specialty called **The Big Brainwash.** You can read it in one sitting, and every chapter will leave you gasping with the boldness of Soviet encroachment.

Every page or so there are before-and-after pictures; scraggly log-hut windmills on the Volga 40 years ago, and now the Kuibyshev push-button power plant, with its 3,000,000 horsepower controlled from Moscow, 560 miles away; a "university" under the trees 35 years ago, today an education system which has impelled our Admiral H. G. Rickover to write a get-tough book (**Education & Freedom,** Dutton, $3.50) calling for a complete overhaul of U.S. education to make us competitive with Russia.

Dyson Carter points out that it takes at least 15 years of schooling to bring a child from the first grade to a college diploma, and he wants to know where Admiral Rickover was 15 years ago, along with the other engineering and education experts who are now concerned about the Soviet encroachment. "Perhaps they didn't know what went on in the U.S.S.R.," Carter says. And then again, "maybe they did know, and kept silent."

THE TRUTH of the matter is, says Carter, that we've been "brainwashed" for 40 years or more against the Soviet Union—even knowledgeable editor Irving Dilliard of the St. Louis **Post-Dispatch,** who came back in 1957 shaking his editorial head and asking "why was I, a newspaperman, not prepared for what I would see and experience in the libraries and universities of the Soviet Union?"

Wha'hoppen to Dilliard, and even the best of the rest of us? Well, says Carter on page 125 of this 176-pp. firecracker of a book: "The New York **Times:** its editors in four years (1917-1920) reported Moscow burned down twice, Moscow surrendered three times, Petrograd surrendered six times . . . and the Soviet Government collapsed 91 times!"

This is contained in a chapter called "Brainwashed on the Brink," which opens with the account of how back in 1919 an enterprising young Wall Street lawyer tried to get Congress to put up $100,000,000 so that an outfit called "The United States Russian Bureau, Inc." could take over Russia, lock, stock and samovars. Our man was to be both secretary and treasurer. While Congress debated, the new Red Army, armed with pitchforks, pikestaffs and Czarist rifles, defeated the invading forces of the 14 biggest military powers on earth, including the U.S., Britain, Germany and Japan. But our man Foster (for indeed it was he!) is still in there pitching!

ALL CAREERS ARE OPEN TO RUSSIAN WOMEN
Here two aid an experiment to revive life

THIS IS INDEED ONE blockbuster of a chapter to have under your hat the next time the fellows down at the gas station mention Dulles. Most other chapters are hardly less revealing. For example, where do women stand in the U.S.S.R.?

- Of 375,000 doctors there, more than 250,000 are women.
- In science they are all over the field, including supersonics and space travel. There are nearly 2,000 women full professors. Serving on local soviets (city councils, rural boards, etc.) are 540,000 elected women; and when the author checked last (1958) there were four among the 15 top Presidium members. In arts and sports they are plentiful and tops; and a Canadian fashion writer named Diana Goldsborough is quoted as writing that "whatever the Soviet women may look like, they always seem to be knee-deep in men."

"How relaxing," she added, thinking of the massive cosmetic and couture competition back home, "how relaxing to see that all you really need is to be female!"

CARTER SAYS much of Soviet scientific research is no secret, just that it has been kept secret here, among some 350,000 translations of Soviet science articles locked up by seven U.S. agencies away from the prying eyes of U.S. scientists.

- In surgery, they're using "nails" of compressed blood to tack together injured parts; the "nails" disappear after the parts heal.
- And, via "big sleep" experiments, they're on the way to bringing oldsters back to vigor. A 15-year-old dog, kept sleeping for three months, has lived on to 21, grown a new coat of fur, regained sexual powers and is generally stronger than when originally put to sleep. The doctor's name is Braines, but he isn't ready for human patients yet.

THE BIG BRAINWASH is $2 postpaid, and can b ordered from Northern Book House, 1334 Bloor West, Toronto 4, Canada —but that doesn't mean that the book will reach you promptly after being mailed. The Post Office Dept. is stopping what it considers "foreign propaganda" at various ports of entry to the U.S., and **The Big Brainwash** is one they're pretty vigilant against. (See Lamont letter, p. 2).

Soviet Weekly, London

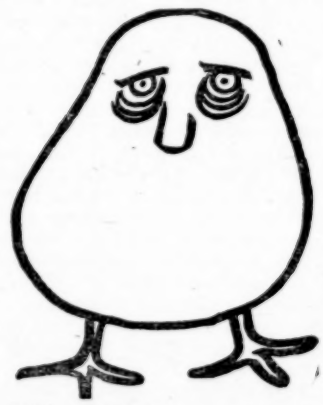
If you order, you might enclose extra money for first-class mail, registered.

Anyway, whatever trouble you go to, **The Big Brainwash** is the big pay-off if you want to keep abreast of these encroachments of Soviet communism.

—**John T. McManus**

PUBLICATIONS

What Manner of Beast Is This?



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- **MARRIAGE MIXTURE**—clerical interference in interfaith marriages
- **MONOLOGUE BY A MISS RHEINGOLD LOSER**—a satire that caused an "investigation" of the Realist by a beer manufacturer
- **TABOO OR NOT TABOO**—a column on the trends in non-censorship
- **SEE THE TIRED MAN**—a satirical critique of telethons
- **LITTLE IRISH BASKETS: BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN**—a study of the traffic in illegitimate babies
- **MODEST PROPOSALS**—John Francis Putnam (Mad magazine's art director) writes a regular column of biting satire . . . **TRUJILLOLAND . . . A PLAN FOR SURRENDER . . . BY ALL MEANS, LET 'EM BOMB SYNAGOGUES**
- **GOD ON MADISON AVENUE**—selling religion to the American public
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- **THE TOLERANT PAGAN**—a regular feature, analyzing the social and political activities and antics of organized religion around the world
- **DIABOLIC DIALOGUES**—John Foster Dulles and Bertrand Russell discuss the morality of the clean H-bomb
- **THE ROLE OF MYTH**—by a prominent psychiatrist
- **REALIST FIRST READER**—a satire on the "immorality" of artificial birth control
- **THE KICKBACK MORALITY**—how an American city reacts to a probe of its corruption and vice
- **EXISTENTIALIST NURSERY RHYMES**—children's poetry brought up to date . . . Henry Morgan recently began a monologue by reading one of these on the radio
- **THE WAGES OF VIRTUE**—tax evasion in nunneries.

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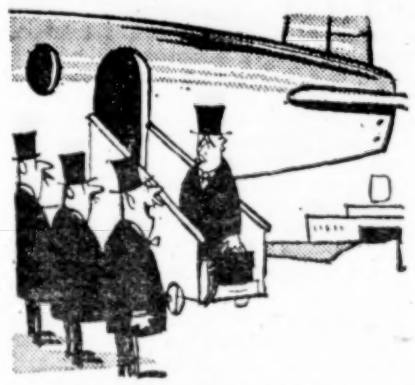
Battle of Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

West had made their positions on Germany clear enough. It therefore proposed also that all the nations that had fought Nazi Germany sign a peace treaty with each of the two German governments, or a confederation of the two. Included was a draft of such a peace treaty, with special emphasis on a neutral Germany.

Washington's Feb. 16 note rejected Moscow's proposals. It insisted on staying put in West Berlin at all costs, made no counter-proposals except for a Big Four foreign ministers' meeting with a wide-open agenda. It refused to countenance Moscow's increasing reluctance to sit at a table where it would be outnumbered three to one.

Moscow radio on Feb. 20, commenting on the U.S. note and similar ones from Britain and France, found they "do not contain a single more or less constructive suggestion." It said that the Western Big Three "still prefer to wage their power politics and cold war against the Soviet Union."



Eccles in London Worker

"Have a good trip, sir, and don't forget to bring us back some more caviar."

"SOBER REASONING": Soviet Premier Khrushchev in a speech on Feb. 19 said he considered untenable the statement of "some Western leaders" that, if Moscow on May 27 handed East Berlin over to the East German government and "the land roads to West Berlin are blocked, they will resort to an airlift."

If no peace treaty were signed with the two German states, he said, "the Soviet Union and several other states that fought against Hitler Germany" were prepared to sign such a treaty with East Germany. In that case, he added, "any violation of the German Democratic Republic's sovereignty will be fittingly rebuffed."

He said Mansfield's proposals "deserve attention" and noted that cold war advocates were "accusing him of making a concession" to Moscow. Khrushchev asked: "What is he conceding to us? No one is conceding anything to us. He simply reasons soberly and rationally. With the people who adhere to such sober positions we can come to an understanding."

STATE DEPT'S MAN: In Washington, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) tried to dissociate the Senate and the Administration from Mansfield's proposals. (According to the N.Y. **Herald Tribune**, he discussed his speech with the State Dept. before delivering it in the Senate.)

Javits asked the Senate formally to resolve that this country "should take whatever measures may be required to maintain access to West Berlin." Negotiations between East and West Germany, he said, would be an "unacceptable hazard."

He proposed that a special committee of seven Senators be in West Berlin May 27, when Moscow planned to turn over control of East Berlin to the East Germans. His resolution also asked that the Big Three refuse to accept a "unilateral abrogation" by the Soviet Union of what the U.S. considered Moscow's post-war agreements on Berlin and Germany.

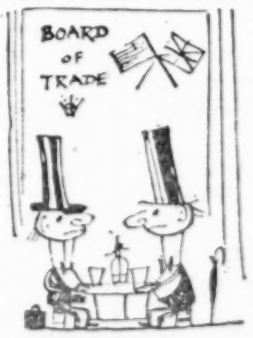
A WESTERN ENCLAVE: Mansfield in his Feb. 12 speech noted that, if Soviet forces left East Berlin on May 27, "East Berlin will then be, once again, a German city [and] by contrast, West Berlin will retain the appearance it now has . . . of a Western enclave in the heart of Germany . . . The contrast will not be lost on German nationalists in East or West Germany.".

He proposed that "German leaders of the two Berlin communities" be called on "to begin serious efforts to unify the municipal government and the public services of that city." If agreement were reached, it would be desirable "to replace both Soviet and Allied forces with a UN interim police force composed of contingents from nations not directly involved." He added:

"It may be that in the Berlin microcosm there may evolve patterns of unification which will be applicable to the larger problem of all-German unification."

THE QUIET ONES: To sober observers it was disquieting that, while Javits' attack in the Senate drew many statements from both sides of the aisle, none expressed support for Mansfield's proposals. The new Senators remained silent. In Bonn, Chancellor Adenauer said German neutrality would be a "catastrophe."

It was felt, however, that British Prime Minister Macmillan, who received a warm welcome in Moscow on Feb. 21, would keep open the door to negotiation. Macmillan announced that he would stop in Washington on his way home from the Soviet Union.



Dyad in London Worker

"Do you think Macmillan will get radio-active salmon off the strategic list?"

Filling a need

A REPORT FROM INDIA tells us that the Russians are flooding that country with books and periodicals.

The publications sent are not all communistic. There are reprints of many foreign authors. There are books by American and English writers. Apparently the Russians have learned that by giving readers a general assortment, the propaganda books will get a better reception.

Many Russian books are translated into several Indian regional languages.

Prices of books are not on a basis of costs but on the purchasing capacity of the people of the importing country.

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"Danger Signals in Food" topic of N.Y. nuclear talk

"DANGER SIGNALS in Our Food" will be the subject of a talk by Dr Malcolm L. Peterson, eminent research physician, at a meeting sponsored by the Chelsea Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy Fri., Feb. 27.

Dr. Peterson will discuss the relation between the rise of strontium 90 in milk and wheat and the incidence of leukemia, bone cancer and defective births.

John W. Darr Jr. will also speak on the latest developments in Geneva and Washington on nuclear test banning, and a color film, "Where Will You Hide?", will be shown.

The meeting will be held at the McBurney YMCA, 215 W. 23 St., at 8:15 p.m. Admission will be free.

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WE ARE WATCHING OUR MAIL
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In the last three issues of the Guardian we asked you to watch for our mailing containing THE POWER ELITE by C. Wright Mills, the first selection of our paperback book club—"a book a month for a dollar a month." The mailing is now out and on its way to you. From the peal of congratulations we have received and from the enthusiasm expressed in the first returns it seems clear that our plans do meet a need. Now we are watching our mail to see that enthusiasm translated into action. We hope most of our Guardian friends will join the club, but we hope to hear from everyone, one way or another. If your copies of the book and magazine haven't come, watch for them. When they do come, please ACT. Remember: the entire venture depends on what each individual does—and we are watching our mail.

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'Legal subversion'

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Court is considering charges of abuse of its power in the Barenblatt case."

NOTHING NEW: The Committee's "evidence" against one of the attorneys was that he had signed a petition requesting bail for California Smith Act defendants. The report failed to mention that bail had subsequently been granted by the Court and that the original conviction of the defendants in the Yates case had eventually been set aside by the Supreme Court.

A customary feature of the report was that it contained nothing new. Much of it was a hotting up of long-cold material that first appeared in a 1950 attack against the Lawyers Guild. Another section was a rehash of an earlier Committee foray against the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born and its attorneys.

Concerning the Feb. 24 hearings, Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, chairman of the Citzens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, pointed out that of the 41 persons subpenaed a good number had been called for hearings held there last September. She added: "It looks like they are running out of candidates for their inquisition."

ECLC STATEMENT: The return of the Un-Americans to California was regarded as its answer to the vigorous campaign for abolition of the Committee which has unfolded in that city. At the urging of the Southern Calif. American Civil Liberties Union, several thousand Californians signed petitions for abolition before the opening of the 86th Congress. A bill for abolition (H. Res. 53), introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) is now in the hands of the Rules Committee.

Herblock, Washington Post

"IT WAS A BREEZE"

The ECLC, in a move to clarify its position in the abolition campaign, issued a statement on the Roosevelt resolution. The Californian's initiative, while abolishing the Committee, would add the field of "seditious activity" to the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. The statement reiterated ECLC's support of "complete abolition of the HUAC and the Senate Internal Security (Eastland) Subcommittee," and its opposition to any Congressional investigations into areas protected by the First Amendment "where Congress has no right to legislate."

UNQUALIFIED STAND: It commended Roosevelt for calling for an end of the Committee as a standing committee and for supporting the Supreme Court's Watkins decision which held that Congressional inquiry must be related to a clearly defined legislative purpose.

At the same time, the ECLC declared: "We are opposed to adding to the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction the words 'seditious activity' because this creates the possibility of reestablishing an unconstitutional and inquisitional House Committee, whereas ECLC stands unqualifiedly for abolition of all repressive practices by Congress."

BRADEN AND WILKINSON: Meanwhile, lawyers were preparing appeals from the convictions of two opponents of the Committee who had challenged its authority by refusing to answer questions in an Atlanta hearing last July. In a statement to the court before sentencing on Jan. 23, Frank Wilkinson, secy. of the L.A. Committee for American Freedoms, explained his action in terms of "the damage that is done to lives and reputations—and to our country."

Carl Braden, Southern Conf. Educational Fund field secy., declared: "The First Amendment guarantees our right to privacy; to say, think and write what we please; to belong to organizations of our own choosing, and to complain to the government when we don't agree with what it is doing.

"I do not believe we will ever bring about full civil rights in the South until these fundamental liberties are completely restored and exercised. I am willing to risk my freedom, and even my life if necessary, to regain our basic liberties and to establish equal rights for all."

Fraenkel banquet March 20

THE N.Y. Lawyers Guild will honor Osmond K. Fraenkel, outstanding constitutional lawyer, on his 70th birthday at a banquet at New York's Biltmore Hotel on Friday, March 20, at 6:30 p.m. Fraenkel, known to his colleagues as the "dean of American civil liberties lawyers," is exec. vice pres. of the National Lawyers Guild. Reservations may be secured from the Guild office, 154 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.; BArclay 7-0385.

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"I suppose you enjoyed having half of New York on your waiting list for Washington's Birthday Weekend.

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"And stop grinning!"

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THE GALLERY

BOB BARTH, SALES PROMOTION manager of Pepsi Cola Intl., just back from Africa says of the people there: "They are amusement starved—those people just can't pick up and go to 'My Fair Lady'." . . . The Canadian **Prairie Farmer** thinks "the Eskimo is perhaps the strongest communist the world has ever seen." The paper adds: "It is second nature to the Eskimo to flock into settlements where friends have food and shelter, thereby posing an unemployment problem that could have serious moral complications." . . . The Campus Theater in Denton, Texas, is a jimcrow movie house. But last month it held a special screening for Negroes of the film, **Albert Schweitzer.** Theater manager J. P. Harrison said: "This will be the first time the colored people have ever been given the opportunity to see inside the beautiful theater, and I think, in fact, I know, that after they have seen this remarkable film they . . . will have a newer and finer conception of what it means to be a citizen of these United States."

AMERICAN TOURIST TRAVEL in the Soviet Union is expected to break all records this summer. Afton Tours, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, official Intourist reresentative, is sponsoring a variety of trips. It says that gas stations and service centers will be open throughout the U.S.S.R. this summer and a 15-day auto tour can be arranged for only $168.75 a person . . . The National Council of American - Soviet Friendship is sponsoring three tours. One, beginning April 12 for 29 days, covers 21 days in five cities in the Soviet Union with stop-overs in Vienna, Helsinki and Paris. A similar tour will leave in July. A special tour for trade unionists lasting 22 days will leave on April 19 . . . The U.S.S.R. Psychiatry Institute reports that the sexual functions of a 21-year-old dog were restored by a 90-day sleep cure.

Wall Street Journal
"Oh, we have our own special type of incentive plan, Mr. Fenton—we fire at the drop of a hat!"

THERE WERE SOME RED-FACED police in Los Angeles last month. Someone stole a prowl car from the parking lot outside a police station . . . . British movie distributors refused to handle an American film, **My World Dies Screaming,** because the words "death" and "blood" are flashed on the screen throughout the movie. It is about a girl who sees her family wiped out by an ax-wielding maniac. . . . Postmaster Gen. Summerfield says: "If Congress provides us with sufficient funds, you may be assured that mail-carrying rocket missiles will be painted with the traditional colors—red, white and blue" . . . The Washington State House of Representatives passed a bill cutting off payments to anyone who cashes a relief check in a tavern or cocktail lounge.

EDWARD STEICHEN is taking his "Family of Man" photo exhibit to Moscow this summer as part of the American fair in Sokolniki Park. In exchange the Russians will open an exhibit in New York City's Coliseum in July. Steichen's exhibit was first presented at New York City's Museum of Modern Art and later toured the U.S. and 28 countries throughout the world. Its artistic quality and contribution to world understanding were acclaimed everywhere. In India, the Bombay **Chronicle** said it was "the greatest single thing the U.S. has done for India." For the Moscow showing, Steichen is adding a dedication to Abraham Lincoln. Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer, will accompany Steichen. Sandburg, who enjoys playing the guitar and singing folk songs, says: "I think I'll go off and take some balalaika lessons." **—Robert E. Light**

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EKL-141—JEWISH FOLK SONGS with guitar and orchestral accompaniment under the direction of Fred Hellerman. Mr. Bikel's sensitive interpretation of these Yiddish folk songs has been widely acclaimed—Der Rebe Elimelech; Di Yontevdike Teyg; Sha Shtil; Di Ban; Kum Aher Du Filozof; Di Mezinke; A Sudenyu; Achtsik Er Un Zibetsik Zi, Di Mame Iz Gegangen; Margaritkelech; Mu Asapru; Lomir Zich Iberbeten; Homentashn; A Chazn Oyf Shabes; Reyzl; Tumbalalayka.

EKL-132 FOLK SONGS OF ISRAEL Mr. Bikel migrated to Israel (then Palestine) in 1938 and spent four years in a kibbutz. While in Israel, he learned most of the songs featured on this record. In addition to Mr. Bikel's guitar accompaniment, Michael Kagan plays a traditional clay drum—Arava, Arava; Oozy Vezimrat Yah; Orcha Bamidbar; Sookah Bakerem; Dodi Li; Mi Barechev; Ada; Hechalil; Pisach Bazemer; Karev Yom; Shech Abrek; Sissoo Vessimchoo; El Ginat Egoz; Shomer Mah Milel; Hana'ava Babanot; Ana Pana' Dodech; Shim'oo Shim'oo; Lyla, Lyla.

EKL-109 A YOUNG MAN AND A MAID . . . Love Songs of Many Lands Cynthia Gooding joins Theodore Bikel in a program of international love songs. The aura of excitement and vitality they generate is as pleasing as love itself—Where Does It Lead; Coplas; Parle Moi; Ro'e Vero'a; Greensleeves; Hej Pada Pada; Ma Belle; Well Met, Pretty Maid; Laredo; Sur La Route; A Meidl In Di Yoren; As I Roved Out; Mi Jacalito; Katherine Jaffrey; La Ballade du Chercheur d'Or; Western Wind; Proschay

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the SPECTATOR

Quartet in Moscow

MOSCOW

BY AN UNUSUAL COINCIDENCE, the Soviet Union for weeks past has been host to America's two most distinguished Negroes and two of her most distinguished citizens in general: Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Paul Robeson. Dr. DuBois and his wife Shirley Graham arrived here on Oct. 9 to take part in the Asian-African Writers Congress at Tashkent. Paul and Eslanda Robeson arrived just in time to spend the New Year here.

Dr. DuBois and Shirley Graham have now gone on to China. Robeson has just left a hospital after a severe bronchial illness and is convalescing in a beautiful sanitarium outside Moscow. Eslanda is responding well to what will be a fairly prolonged X-ray treatment for a renewal of an old complaint. Paul, I understand, is in fine shape again, but the doctors insist he spend the few weeks until Eslanda's treatment is completed resting and building himself up.

Dr. DuBois has charmed everyone here by his vitality, his penetrating observations of the world scene, and by his quiet, ripe wit.

AS TO HIS IMPRESSIONS: "The great thing for me," he said, after letting Shirley Graham give her vivid impressions of the museums and galleries of Moscow and Leningrad, "is that I have been taking my usual walk every day in the streets. I have been watching the people. I have watched them since 1926. The growth is extraordinary. They now have a sense of security, a lack of fear, a calm and confidence. It is most impressive the way ordinary people feel that this is their own country and it is they who really own it. There is an absence of hooliganism. Crowds push, it is true, but nothing like in the impossible manner they do in the U.S. There is some roughness, but it is the roughness of peasants with the same kindness and fundamental courtesy.

PRIME MINISTER KHRUSHCHEV MEETS OUR DOCTOR

"In the behavior of these people I meet in the streets, there is nothing I can take exception to. And," he added with a rich smile, "these are things to which I am specially sensitive."

He went on to give some general impressions gathered in driving through the villages to the sanitarium where he rested up for several weeks and on his travels to Moscow, Tashkent and Leningrad. "People are all well and warmly dressed," he said. "It may not be the latest Paris cut but it is adequate. I have seen no one ill-clad."

And Shirley Graham added that she had seen more beautiful furs on women—and men—in Moscow, than one could see on Fifth Avenue. "As for the children," they both agreed, "they're on top of the world. They're all wrapped up in fur coats like little bears."

When Dr. DuBois was at the sanitarium, he said that as he insisted on going for a walk every day, he was provided with a fur coat "a foot thick" and "the women there would never let me set a foot outside unless I was completely wrapped up." Anyway, both he and Shirley Graham survived the worst of the Moscow winter without going down with a specially virulent variety of Asian flu which seems to have laid most of Moscow low.

DR. DuBOIS KEPT COMING BACK to the confidence he felt everywhere, the mature demeanor of the people, the way in which they felt they really owned the place. He recalled taking a cab in 1926 with a driver who, a short time before, had been a peasant. On the outskirts of Moscow they saw a tractor. The driver pointed to it contemptuously. "See that thing! They think they're going to make us use things like that." The Doctor remarked: "If I ran into him today, I'm sure he'd be asking what I thought of the cosmic rocket."

The highlight of the trip was, of course, his two-hour meeting with Khrushchev. "It was so informal and friendly," said Dr. DuBois. "We just sat on opposite sides of a table and talked together. We talked about peace and ways to develop closer and friendlier relations with the United States. I had the impression he wants both, very much.

"I talked about Africa. Africans are just beginning to think of themselves as Africans and it must be encouraged. I thought the best way the Soviet Union could help would be to study African history, African culture, African environment, and make the results of their studies available to the African people. I felt that Khrushchev also felt this was a good idea, right in line with Soviet policy of helping underdeveloped countries get on their feet in every way."

One thing certain is that Dr. DuBois and Shirley Graham left for China with a feeling that socialism is working fairly well here and that all that is needed to make it work still better is a continuing thaw in East-West relations.

—Wilfred Burchett